THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

Meeting of Sympathy by English Catholics-Speeches by Prominent Laymen.

We have by telegraph and mail published a great deal in reference to the war being waged by Bismarck against the Catholic church. In satisfaction of our purpose to give both sides a hearing, we publish the following from the London Telegraph of February 7th:

A crowded meeting was held in St. James's hall last night for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Catho-lics of Germany. The hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings was. half-past seven, but at seven the hall was not capable of holding one more than were in it. Many people blocked up the street in Piccadilly, and vainly tried to gain admission. Others made their way up the stone stairs, but were forced to come down again, and then it was that the gentlemen who had the management of the meeting arranged at once that the overflow should proceed to Warwick-street Catholic church, and there hold a meeting on their own account with a similar object to that for which the large meeting was The immense crowd immediately repaired to Warwick street church, and held the meeting as requested; but the church could not contain all who went to it. Another meeting was held at a large room at St. James's hall. Sir Charles Clifford took the chair at St. James's hall, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, D.D., at Warwick street church. The proceedings in St. James's hall were marked by great enthusiasm. The chair was taken by the Duke of Norfolk, who was supported, amongst others, by the Earl of Gains-borough, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Kerr, the Marchioness of Lothian, Count Zemoyski, Lady Mary Howard, Lord Charles Thynne, Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Catherine Berkeley, Lord Petre, Lady Petre, and Hon. Miss Petre, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Kenmare, the Master of Herries, the Master of Lovat, Lord Stafford, Sir Charles Douglas, Colonel Vaughan, Mr. Allies, Rev. Dr. Gilbert, the Hon. Charles Langdale, Mr. Charles Man-ning, Mr. P. Jones of Blundell, Mr. Frank Vaughan, Mr. Stonor, the Hon. Lord Arundell of Wardour, Sir Piers Mostyn, Lord Henry Kerr, the Rev. A. Miller, Col. Graham, Dr. Corry, Lord Southwell.

The chairman announced that the archbishop of Westminister had addressed him the following fetter: ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINISTER,

ARCHAISHOF'S HOUSE, WASTANISTER,
February 5.]
MY DEAR LORD DURE—I write to thank your
grace and all those who with you have assembled to protest against not only the religious persecutions in Germany, but
also against the attempt made in
St. James's hall on the twenty-seventh of
last month to revive the religious conflicts
only happing at rest in this country. When I now happily at rest in this country. saw the fallure of these meetings both in chan tity and quality, I doubted whether - the meetings of to-morrow would be any longer needed. But it is well for the Catholic laity of Great Britain to enter their protest against nany, and 'to those who are suffering wit them for conscience sake, the encouragement of their heartfelt sympathy, and the promise to pray that strength and firmness may be given to them in their conflict. Believe me, my dear lord duke, your grace's affectionate servant, Archbishop of Westminster.
His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Letters sympathising, with the objects of the meeting had also been received from Lord Granard, Mr. H. Matthews, Q.C., and other gentlemen.

Mr. Wallis (honorary secretary) said that telegrams had been received from various parts of Europe, England, and Scotland, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The Catho-lics of Mayence, Bonn, Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle had telegraphed their good wishes [cheers], and these, the people of the principal towns on the Rhine, wished to thank the Catholics of [Cheers.] Telegrams of a like character had been received from the Catholics of Breslau and Lemberg. Five different telegrams had been received from various Catholic associations in Vienna. Telegrams had been received from Rome

confine himself to the task of submitting to the meeting the reasons which had brought them all together, and to say why it was peculiarly fitting that the Catholics of Great Britain should meet and express their opinions upon the great question they had met to con- is unwise. Let the tiller of the soil once sider. They were met to express in the usual form of resolutions their deep feelings of indignation at seeing what had been done by the German government against its Catholic subjects [cheers], and to express also their sincere sympathy with those who were suffering, but also their admiration for the way in which they had borne it. [Cheers.] There was also a matter to which he should rather not allude—he meant the holds, by that very respectable to what agents and friends are doing in should rather not allude—he meant the holds, by that very respectable meeting which had been held in that class of gentlemen, termed robbers. They hall to express sympathy with the op- made a nocturnal raid, recently, through pressors of the church in Germany. Loud hissing.] That meeting was to have been held under auspices and circumstances which had roused the of some of our best sleepers. Commencjust indignation of all the Catho- ing at Olive Branch, some six miles lies of England [continued cheers], and made them come forward and declare their views upon the question at obtained, we believe, only a few dollars. issue. They—Catholics—adopted the The dwelling of Rev. Mr. Guthrie was means they thought best for holding the meeting such as they held to-night, but us that, as the moon was shining, he it was only when they got an account of the other meeting he referred to that came in at the window, and coolly they found that they had come forward only to fight a shadow. [Loud cheers.] He should not have alluded to this question at all, but that having seen so vast a meeting at that-a gathering repre- about one dollar and fifty cents. senting on that platform the Catholics The gentleman in bed now demanded of England and Scotland [A voice: the purpose of his visit, when he made "And Ireland"], he felt there was no his exit through the window, and, joinapology due to him for having called together a meeting of English and Scotch Catholics. [A voice: "And Irish Scotch Catholics. [A voice: "And Irish Catholics."] [Cheers.] Well, he was glad to hear of Irish Catholics, too was in his pants pockets, by the side of Cheers, and a voice: "They always stuck to the faith"], and he hoped that Lord Granard would obtain from Irish Catholics an expression of feeling upon this subject. The Catholies of Great must feel it incumbent upon them to express their opinions upon this question, because they could not look across at Germany without remembering that the church in this countries, from the most of which they obtry suffered persecution hitherto, It was sald that German persecution was different from that which had existed in this country. It was, no doubt, differ- at these rascals; but it is simply enough ent; but there was the same sting in both persecutions. [Hear, and cheers.] They could not look at Germany with-out considering the difference of their warmer reception. We now sleep with They could not look at Germany withposition now to what it was three hun- bolted doors and barred windows, and a dred years ago; and, when they saw the six-shooter lies ! neath our pillow. The church suffering in Germany, it be-hooved them to say they felt for their remain so. But enough for the present. fellow-Catholics. [Cheers.] The laws | The people of Capleville are subscribers they complained of in Germany were to the APPEAL, and hope it continued cruel and severe, and at present the success.

Archbishop of Posen was in prison be-

the rigors of new penal laws." His lordship said that, alas, they had lived to see the day when penal laws with respect to religion had been revived in another country in Europe. He held that the provinces of church and state were totally distinct. All the subjects of the German emperor were bound to obey the laws; but, on the other hand, the church made spiritual laws for the spiritual welfare of her children, and all her members were bound by these laws, [Cheers.] But supposing the state took upon liself to enact church laws affecting the conscience of the members of church, these laws they were not ound to obey. [Cheers.] The political ndency of the present day was to get rid of religion altogether; but the Catho lie church was the only bulwark against the tide of infidelity which was

cheers.] Colonel Vaughan seconded the reso-The resolution was put and carried amid loud cheers.

Lord Howard, of Glossop, moved the next resolution as follows: "That the new ecclesiastical laws in Germany make it impossible for the church to exercise with freedom her spiritual functions, and are contrary to the rights of conscience." His lordship remarked that the Catholies of England owed a deep debt of gratitude to the British

tion of their persecuted co-religionists in Germany had been taken up by them. [Cheers.]
Mr. Allie seconded the resolution, which was carried amid cheers. The Earl of Denbigh next moved the following resolution: "That the suppression and expulsion of religious communities against whom no evidence of crime or disloyalty has been adduced, is a tyrannical abuse of power by the German legislature and government. The Master of Harries seconded the

public for the way in which this ques-

solution, which was carried by accla-Archbishop of Cologne and to the archibishops of Greusen and Posen, the fore-

This resolution was carried amid loud cheers, and then, the usual compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting separated, cheering loudly for the pope.
At the meeting in Warwick-street Ro-

man Catholic church, a letter from the Archbishop of Pozen, conveying his heartfelt thanks for the kind sympathy of English Catholies for those of the church who are persecuted, was read by the chairman, and received with much

CAPLEVILLE, TENN.

Its Growth and Prosperity-The People-House-Breakers-Preparations for them in the Future.

From an Occasional Correspondent. CAPLEVILLE, TENN., March 3.—Time and again have we promised ourselves to pen you a few facts and reflections concerning our community. We are about a dozen miles from Memphis, on the Pigeon Roost road, in a pleasant, healthful and moral community, We have in our midst as organizations, a church, a Sabbath and day-school, a Masonic lodge, a debating society, and a grange, all in successful working order. The Memphis and Selma railroad taps the northeast end of our little burgh, and promises much for our good after a while. Our people are very anxious for the road to be built, and are patiently looking forward to the time when such arrangements will be made as shall insure its completion. This much I -am constrained to say, for the benefit of those who may wish to locate their families at a convenient distance from their business, out of reach of any prevailing ep-England for their sympathy for the suf-ferings under which they were placed. Times are hard, of course, very hard yet we are not discouraged, but are busying ourselves in preparing for another crop, believing that "there is a better time coming." The "grange" promises to do much for the agricultural interests of our community, and is re-ceiving a liberal share of our farmers'

The noble chairman, who was greeted attention. Nearly every farmer seems with enthusiastic cheers, said he should to be determined to plant corn and cotton this year, and not cotton and corn. Other grains are also being planted year the farmer is buying everything for man and beast, and surely he is coming to the conclusion that such a policy become convinced that the present system is ruinous to their interest, and a reform will take place. The grange is destined, we believe, to bring about this reformation. It is being patronized by the best of our farmers, and is now respected, even by those who once opposed t with all their zeal. Extensive depredations are be-

> and beyond our neighborhood, in which south of us, they visited the houses of Messrs, Rowlet, Murry and Eason, but next visited. The latter gentleman told could distinctly see the burglar as he came in at the window, and coolly walked to the fire-place to warm his honest flugers. Next he procured the old gentleman's pants, and went for his greens, which amounted to only ing his comrades, visited the house of Mr. Hudnall. Entering at a window, his bed. They next complimented Dr. Mitchell with a visit, obtaining fourteen dollars from his father, and taking the doctor's horse in lieu of greenbacks. The horse was subsequently found in the road near Memphis, Mr. J. T. Malone's store was also visited, and from tained small sums of money. Now, Messrs. Editors, you may think it strange that not a single shot was fired to say that the people were off their guard. But let Mr. Robber come again

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY. Call for Help-Letter from the Secre-

tary, Dr. B. A. Young-An Appeal to Memphis Methodists.

From the Western Methodist, of this week, we copy the following letter from Reverend Dr. Young, to which we direct the particular, earnest attention of our Methodist readers: GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Not less than two hundred thousand dollars of the "Vanderbilt donation" will be expended on the buildings and scientific furniture of the university. The Nashville subscription was made for the purchase of grounds. These are large sums, say our readers. I know that are that they were given to us they are; but they were given to us, and we are bound to carry out the wishes and directions of our benefactors. So the grounds and buildings, when completed and furnished, will be worth fast sweeping over the world. [Loud at least one quarter of a million dollars.

> RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD. We expect the church to replace the two hundred thousand dollars taken out of the "Vanderbilt fund," To move our people to do this, the board of trust has resolved that when the church shall raise an endownfent fund of two hundred thousand dollars, we pledge ourselves to expend the interest thereof (twelve thousand dollars annually) in the support of young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons of our traveling preachers, during their stay in the university. Of course this resolution refers only to those who may wish to avail themselves of its provisions. Many students preparing for the ministry in our church, and the sons of many of our traveling preachers, will prefer to pay

their own way. MEANING OF "SUPPORT." I have made the word support, in the above paragraph, emphatic. It means board as well as tuition. In some cases The Master of Lovat then proposed the last resolution: "That the chairman be requested to communicate to the upon a footing equal to the average stuit may mean more. The beneficiaries of dent of the university. They will not be expected to eke out a living, as in some institutions, by employing them-selves to work for other students, or for the members of the faculty. They will

be supported. ENDOWMENT NOTES-WHAT? This two hundred thousand dollar proposition, as we term it, is very acceptable to the church. Our softhern people think, that if a benevolent gentleman in New York can give half a million, they can give two hundred thousand. How do they give it? They sign interest-bearing notes. If a citizen of Memphis, for example, were to give an endowment note for one thou-sand dollars, it would cost him sixty dollars a year—thirty dollars in Janu-ary and thirty dollars in July there-after. The principal may be paid whenever he or his heirs may choose to pay it. I know a number of gen-

tlemen in your city who would, 1 presume, give such a note, if they were asked. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. Again, if the reader were to sign an endowment note for five hundred dollars, it would cost him thirty dollars a year-fifteen in January thereafter, and fifteen in July. So long as the interest is paid, the principal will not be called for. Once more, if my reader were to give his note for one hundred dollars, it would cost him only six dollars a year-three in January and three in July. And what is three dollars to the person who is addressed by this column? If he should prefer to give an "installment note," as many do, and pay through in five or ten years, we have notes of this description prepared. If it is his pleasure to give no note, and pay cash, that settles all. We will invest it safely, and expend the in-terest in the support of biblical students and traveling preachers' sons. But we

never take public collections. PERSONAL APPEAL. Reader, consider thoughtfully and prayerfully, in view of the inability of me young men whom the Lord has called to preach the gospel to you and your educated children—in view of the inability of some of your preachers to educate their sens-in view of your own prosperity and responsibility-ought you not to make one of these notes, and give systematically? Ought you not to go, as many have done, and cheerfully offer vour contribution?

Give me your postoffice, and I will send you a blank note to be filled. If the brethren in the ministry desire to more extensivily than heretofore. This aid in this work-like Rev. Warner Moore, Rev. T. J. Duncan, and Rev. C. J. Nugent—I will send them Endowment Books. "Men of Israel,

This proposition is responded to everywhere. Not a single place has asked to be excused. It has no reference to the imaginary "hard times" of 1874. The interest on the notes taken now is not due until January, 1875. Outside of the Nashville subscription and the endowment notes taken here, and in addition the various conferences, I have the following contributions since October: From Lebanon, Tennessee, \$2566 66; and beyond our neighborhood, in which they succeeded in making several extra dollars, besides disturbing the slumbers at Grenada, \$10,000; from the Memphis conference at Jackson, \$5000; from Culleoka institute, \$50; from Cedar Hill, Tennessee, \$1000; from New Chapel, Tennessee, \$200; from Brownsville, \$1800 (in addition to \$1150 on a former occasion to Rev. W. M. Patherson); from Stanton, Tennessee, \$1050; from Gallatin, Tennessee, \$1100; from Columbia, Tennessee, \$1000; from Edgefield, Tennessee (in addition to subscription

for purchase of grounds) \$1200. QUESTION ANSWERED. "Will the interest on these noises ever be paid?" The semi-annual interest on the first notes is already coming in, and passing into the hands of the treasurer. some send drafts-some send postal-orders-others call at the office and pay

IN CONCLUSION. The foundation-walls and first story approach completion. The ceremony of approach completion. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone will be performed in April. The faculties are getting ready. It is proposed to open some departments in January, 1875. I shall be glad to meet the friends of Vander-bilt university at the office of the Western Methodist, or anywhere else. R. A. YOUNG. Secretary Vanderbilt University. Nashville, March 2, 1874.

A Nashville dispatch, Monday, says that Andrew J. Fuller, the young man who committed suicide in that city last Friday evening, was not behind in his ccounts, as stated in the press dispatch to that effect. It did him and relatives

a great injustice, and was sent in the

absence of the regular reporter. The Buletin De LaGuerra, a paper into Queenstown with her cargo shifted published by the Cuban force at Cam-arguy, says: "The revolution continues its malterable march of progress as a hundred fields of battles have demon- ed church in America, and the general strated our ability to cope with the tyrant in spite of his multitude of resouth, are holding secret sessions daily

suffering German Catholics might have the strength given them they were so much in need of in this season of their persecution. [Cheers.] He had just heard that between four and five thousand persons were unable to find room in the great hall. [Loud cheers.] He regretted it in one sense, viz. that they caused the necessity of a great war; that this issue, in time of peace, would be a violation of all constitutional powers aroused the national spirit of the Spanish people, who are now coming to the aid of the government in its efforts to crush the insurrection. Contributions of money and clothing are pourtag in. regretted it in one sense, viz., that they should have been put to inconvenience; but he rejoiced to see so much interest taken in the question. [Cheers.]

The Earl of Gainsborough moved the first resolution as follows: "That this meeting desires to express the deepest meeting desires to express the deepest sympathy with their fellow Catholics in Germany [cheers], suffering now under the should have been put to inconvenience; but he rejoiced to see so much interest taken in the question. [Cheers.]

A Washington telegram says that salutes were fired Saturday, in several places, on receipt of the news of the verdict in the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities offering moral and material support. Latest advices from Bilboa report that the Carlists keep up their bombardment, and about two hundred shells are thrown in the city of Madrid were fired Saturday, in several places, on receipt of the news of the verdict in the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities offering moral and material support. Latest advices from Bilboa report that the Carlists keep up their bombardment, and about two hundred shells are thrown in the city of Madrid have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities offering moral and material support. Latest advices from Bilboa report that the Carlists keep up their bombardment, and about two hundred shells are thrown in the city of Madrid have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities offering moral and material support. Latest advices from Bilboa report that the Carlists keep up their bombardment, and about two hundred shells are thrown in the city of Madrid have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities offering the Ticheston of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities offering the Ticheston of the cause. Telegrams have provincial autho

TELEGRAPHIC EPITOME.

James B. Greene was inaugurated g vernor of Maryland, yesterday. The attempt to organize the temper-ance crusade in Chicago has been virtually abandoned.

The Litchfield house, at Thompson, Minnesota, burned last evening. Loss twelve thousand dollars. Erie railway employes express dis-satisfaction at the irregular manner in which they are receiving their pay. In the Prussian reichstag a motion is under discussion to deprive the governor of Alsace of the power to declare a state

Indianapolis merchants discusse currency question in a bedy, Monday.
Resolutions were adopted favoring an increase in the volume.

The Ohio legislature Tuesday passed a bill authorizing the commission each county to remove the drift and timber from the rivers.

The report that Count de Chambord is ill is without foundation. A Vienna dispatch last night reports him in that city in perfect health. The steamship Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, and reports having experienced a fearful hurricane at sea.

A London telegram says that a conference of home-rulers was held in Dublin, Tuesday, at which the lordmayor of the city presided. The election held in Paducah Tuesday, en the question of licensing sa-loons, resulted in favor of license by a majority of about forty votes.

A London cable dispatch says that it has been finally settled that Brandt, speaker of the last house of commons, shall be re-elected unanimously in the new house. A fire at Kansas City, Tuesday, burned four buildings, including the Continental hotel saloon and restaurant and Laclede hotel. Loss twenty thou-

A Madrid dispatch says that the official reports of the battle on the hights of Somorostro, admit that the government troops lost eight hundred killed

A dispatch dated Nagasaki, third instant, says that the insurgent force which appeared before that city, has been totally defeated by the govern-A Havana dispatch has the follow-

ing: "Telegrams report the killing of justice could not decide a case between Ex-President Cespedes by San Quintin's a senator and himself of two hundred batallion, and the burial of the body in dollars without a record. Why? Be-Santiago de Cuba." The saloon-keepers of Columbus, Ohio, were prayed at for the first time Tuesday. The efforts of the women were not

successful, but they express determination to keep up the warfare. The municipal authorities of Columbus, Ohio, are besought by resolution and otherwise, to pass an ordinance for-

bidding the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits. A Berlin telegram says that Mr. Bancroft, United States minister, issued invitations for a grand banquet, yesterday, in celebration of the anniversary of

President Grant's inauguration.

The special correspondent of the Lonion News, in India, telegraphs that the villagers of Eastern Tirhoot are slowly starving to death, and the future of other districts looks terribly ominous. A destructive fire occurred in Boston yesterday, caused by the breaking of a own government be overthrown, it carboy of vitriol in the Eastern railway freight-sheds. The loss will reach about one hundred and twenty thousand dol-

Horace Venable, colored, was sentenced to be hanged, in Richmond, -Virginia, next Friday, for the murder of Mary Homes last May. His sentence is commuted to eighteen years in the penitentiary. The saloon-keepers of Jefferson City,

Missouri, have been notified by a committee of ladies that if they do not close their saloons by Wednesday, they will be visited and prayed for in the Ohio style. The first of the saloon-keepers be-sieged by the crusaders in Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday, positively refused to "sign," but proposed to sell out at a

slight advance on first cost his entire stock and fixtures. After six days labor a jury was obtained in the case of J. C. King, on trial n New York charged with the murder of Frank O'Neill some months ago, and

the prosecution opened the case with an address by the district-attorney. A New York telegram says that the Catholic pilgrimage committee give notice that the time originally appointed for the departure of pilgrims for Rome, which will not be called until the middle of May, will be adhered to. There is now on exhibition in New York city, by the manufacturers, a solid

silver tea-service, intended for presentation to Captain Urquhart, of the ship Tri-Mountain, by the survivors of the wrecked steamship Ville de Havre. A conference of the leading workingmen, representing eighty thousand of their class in the west of Eugland, was held at Bristol Monday night, and a resolution was adopted favoring the settling by arbitration of all interna-

The failure of Charles Zapatu, cotton and commission merchant, is reported by telegraph from New Orleans, by which sterling exchange buyers are mulcted about one hundred and twentyfive thousand dollars worth, with no cotton shipped to cover bills drawn.

The will of the late James W. Girard, was admitted to probate in New York Tuesday. All his children and children by his brothers and sisters and servants, are remembered, and in four codicils additions are made to nearly every legacy. The estate is valued at a mil-lion dollars.

Rev. N. Balkom D. White, while riding in Lewiston, Maine, yesterday morning, was thrown from a horse and killed. He was for many years pastor of the Pine street church, that city, and at the time of his death professor of logic and christian evidence in Bates col-

The court of inquiry in the case of the General Freedman's Bureau O. O. Howard, held its first session in Washington, Tuesday, all the members of the court being present except General McDowell, who was indisposed. The court adjourned to the tenth of March, at the request of the judge-advocate. A London telegram says that the stress of weather forced the steamships Herder and Silesia, from Hamburg for New York, to put into Queenstown, both leaking, and the former with loss of boats. The steamship Nederland, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, also put

Committees representing the Reform submit. [Cries of "Shame."] He should only say, in conclusion, that they, assembled in a Catholic meeting, could have no doubt as to the final issue of this contest. [Prolonged cheering.] And let them fervently pray that the suffering German Catholics might have the strength given them they were so much in need of in this season of their persecution. [Cheere.] The should of the contest of the second of the contest of the c

LOUISIANA.

DECEMBER AND SERVICE Synopsis of Senator Carpenter's Speech before the Senate of the United States on the Louisiana Difficulty.

He Favors the Overthrow of a Government Supported by Federal Bayonets, and a New and Fair Election.

Washington, March 4.—At the expiration of the morning hour in the senate to-day, Senator Carpenter moved that all pending orders be laid aside that he might address the senate on the Louisiana bill introduced

The motion of Senator Carpenter was The motion of Senator Carpenter was agreed to, and he proceeded to address the senate. After reviewing the election returns, he said: How would congress look before the country after deciding that the election was void as to the Presidential electors. but legal as to the State officials. The senator from Indiana [Morton], had led the senate through the first phase, and now seeks to lead it in a counter movement. The supreme court of Louisians was a part of the State government, and when congress was to inquire whether the government of that State was republican not, the supreme court could no more settle it than the legislature could that power that was vested exclusively in congress again. The question was not a judicial one at all, but a political one,

and must be determined by political de-partments of government. The su-preme court of the United States itself could not settle it, and the decision of the supreme court of Louisiana was not entitled to a moment's consideration. The court had never attempted to decide the question directly, but all it did say in effect was that the Lynch board was a legal board. It never said whether that board acted honestly or corruptly under the constitution. The President cannot, of his own volition, and without

proper record from the State, determine that an insurrection exists in a State, and proceed to put it down. A court of cause it was a court of record, and had a seat, and certainly the United States was a court of record. The cry by telegraph to the President, "Come and help us!" was not sufficient for the fed-He [Capenter] believed that if the fed-mithdrawn from Louis eral troops were withdrawn from Louis-iana the Kellogg government would not stand. There were two questions involved as to the passage of this bill. First, have we the power to pass it second, the expediency of passing it. The constitution provides that each State shall have a republican form of

government, and one of the first requisites of a republican form of government is that its offices shall be filled by persons elected by the people. He asked every senator within his hearing if congress had not the power to give the people of that State what they had been cheated out of-namely, the right to elect their own officers. Should our would be by these steady encroach-ments. Congress should see at all times that each State had a republican form of government; and any senator declaring that congress had not the power

to interfere, would declare to Kellogg and his followers, "You can repeat this thing in 1876, and in 1880, and 1884. Congress has no power to set it right. If congress had no authority to interfere, then the McEnery government could set itself up also by force. Violence was as good a title as fraud and a little more manly. When a man skulks beneath the robes of a federal judge, he has not the manliness of one who goes out with sword in hand to maintain his position. There was no question in his mind as to the power of

congress to take up the constitution of any State and declare whether or not it was republican in form. The power of congress was supreme. He believed the Kellogg government was held up by the bayonets of the United States, sus-tained to this hour by the troops of the United States, and he wanted to know what remedy there was for this difficulty. The supreme court of Louisiana in conspiracy with Kellogg, and would not inaugurate any move for reform. The State legislature was in the conspiracy, and it would not do so. The government would not, and the people could not, because federal bayonets were persistently leveled at them. The powers of the federal government were as sovereign, except as limited by the constitution, as those of the czar of Russia. Look at the prob-able effect of congress saying it could do nothing in the present condition of the southern States. Having just emerged from a civil war, would it be safe to say to them when you hold your elections next fall get in by fraud or any other way, for there is no power to put you out? What greater license could be given to the lawlessness of the land? That element would say, if that is your game we will play it, and they would play it under the sanction of congress. Such acts, in the present condition of some of the southern States would be the most dangerous thing that could be done. The senator from Indiana [Morton] had said, pass this bill and there would be bloodshed in Louisiana. He said the Republicans were all in favor of Keilogg, and the respectable Democrats were all in favor of him. If they are, who is to cause bloodshed? There would be no bloodshed by a new elec-tion. The government could enforce it by the army and paye if necessary. by the army and navy if necessary. If not, this nation had better furl its ban-

ner and put its affairs in the hands of a receiver. Was it wise to adjourn this troublesome question into troubles of the presidential election. It was not probable that there would be the same unanimity that there was the last time, for as he scanned the political horizon he thought that he could see more than one candidate; it was not probable that the vote of Louisiana might change the whole thing, the question should be settled now and put out of the way, as it was neither wise nor prudent to adurn it; he wanted the [congress of the

could have their choice. ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

United States to do its duty and order

an honost election so that the people

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY, 6:43 | 3:43 | 10.08 A.M. P.M. P.M. S. W. RHODE, Observer, [BY TELEGRAPH.]

Pirtsburg, March 4.—The river is 7 feet 7 inches, and rising some. Arrived: Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati. VICKSBURG, March 4.—The river is rising. Weather cloudy and warm. Port list: Up: Katie, Babbage and barges. Down: H. C. Yeager,
LITTLE ROCK, March 4.—Weather clear and
pleasant. Riverrising; It feet 3 inches by the
gauge. Arrived: Halile, above. Departed:
Clarksville, Memphis. Sr. Louis, March 4.—Weather clear and pleasant, River stationary. Arrived: Crescent City, New Orleans; Joe Kinney, Vicksburg; Commonwealth, New Orleans. NASHVILLE, March 4.—The river is on a stand, with 17 feet 4 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and pleasant. Arrived: B. H. Cooke, from upper Cumberland Departed: Burkesviil, for Paducab.

CINCINNATI. March t.—River 27 feet II inches, and falling. Weather rainy. Departed:

Charmer, Evansvijle; Esperanza, St. Louis; Kilgour, New Orleans, The Thompson Dean lies over for repairs to her machinery.

Louisville, March 4.—The river is falling, which it feet 2 inches in the canal and 8 feet 2 inches in Indiana chute at 6 p.m. Arrived: Minneola, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis, Departed: Minneola, Memphis, Franklin, Cincinnati; Mary Housion, New Grieans. Weather cloudy and quite cool.

Evansville, March 4.—Weather cloudy Grieans. Weather cloudy and quite cool.

EVANSVILLE, March 4.—Weather cloudy and cooler, after a heavy rain and violent wind last night. Mercury 30 to 35. The river has fallen 1 feet. Port List: Down: Mary Savage, 8 a.m.; Comet, II a.m.; Arkansas Beile, 4:30 p.m.; Red Cloud, 5 p.m.; Grey Eagle, 7 p.m. Up: Fayette, Falls Pilot and George Roberts, 9 a.m. Business active.

Cairao, March 4.—Noon—The weather is cloudy and warm. Mercury, 60. Arrived: Glencoe, New Orleans, 1 p.m.; Bodmann, New Orleans, 2 p.m.; Glencoe, 8t. Louis; City of Alton, 8t. Louis; Beile Lee, Memphis. Departed: James Howard, St. Louis. The river is rising........ Night—Arrived: City of Chester, 8t. Louis, 9 p.m.; Belle Memphis, 10 p.m.; City of Chester, Memphis, midnight. The weather is clear and cool.

MARRIED.

CANADA-BREWSTER-At the residence of he bride's grandfather, Mr. Nevill, on the 4th inst., by Rev. T. P. Manning, Mr. W. W. CANADA and Miss SALLIE T. BREWSTER, both of Shelby county, Tenn. CHAPSKY-WILLIAMS-In this city, on the 4th inst,, by Rev. S. B. Surratt, Mr. M. S. CHAPSKY and Mrs. SARAH M. WILLIAMS.

GRAY-At Lagrange, Tenn., Wednesday, at C_4 o'clock p.m., Mrs. JANE B. GRAY, wife of Rev. J. H. Gray, D.D. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the M. and C. R. R. Depot, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock m., to

MASONIC NOTICE. THE stated communication of Leila Scott Lodge, No. 288, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, March 5th, at 7 o'clock, for dispatch of business, All M. M.'s are fraternally invited. By order. WM. FRANK, W. M. A. S. MYERS, Secretary. mh5

Templars' Guards. THE Templars' Guards will meet at No. 395 Shelby street, on FRIDAY (to-morrow) night, March 6th, for drill. By order of JACKSON P. CREWS, Capt. SANDY TAYLOR, O. S. fe8

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

EXTRA CLASS.

Morning - Class No. 1. 50 | 36 | 18 | 63 | 61 | 55 | 64 | 48 | 21 | 22 | 53 | 57 | 44 Evening—Class Sc. 2.*

11 | 57 | 61 | 30 | 32 | 40 | 1 | 48 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 68 | 59 seemphis, this 4th day of March, 1874.

Sheriff's Sale Fixtures and Counters, 210 Main street, at auction. This Morning at 10 o'clock. A. E. FRANKLAND, Austioneer. Also, at 197 Main street, Groceries, Fur-

THE regular monthly meeting of this so-clety will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, at I7 Madison street, at 8 o'clock. H. T. TOMLINSON, President. J. C. FORBES, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

my office, at the County Courtroom, on or be iefe the 20th of March, 1874. JAMES COLEMAN.

Assesser Fourth Ward. J. G. LONSDALE, SR. C. B. WELLFORD. LONSDALE & WELLFORD,

-GENERAL-Insurance Agents

No. 41 Madison Street.

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE Representing the following well-known

FIRE INS. COMPANIES With Aggregate Assets of over \$16,000,000 00!

North British Mercantile, of Lendon and Edinburgh, .813,000,000 60 Ptre Association Ins. Co.,

of Philadelphia, Pa..... Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., of San Francisco, Cal.- Gold Atlantic Ins. Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y Equitable Ins. Co., of Nash-

816,832,612 11 Special attention given to placing LARGE LINES OF INSURANCE, and the patronage of the public generally respect-

fully solicited.

ville, Tenn...

PASSENGERS leaving Memphis by 5 p.m. train of Memphis and Little Rock Bailway, can get a FIRST-CLASS SUPPER at

LETSON'S SUPPER AND BREAKFAST HOUSE Going West-Supper.....

Going East-Breakfast 8:20 a.m NOTICE.

SOUTHERN OIL WORKS

held this day, JOHN FENWICK, Esq., oss unanimously elected Treasurer of the Company.

R. W. RAYNE,

President Southern Oil Works,

Memphis, February 25, 1874.

SOUTHERN OIL WORKS.

NOTICE.

Front Street, corner of Sycamore. J. FERWICE, Memphis, February 28, 1874.

CASH PAID FOR Cotton Seed, IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS,

Delivered at the SOUTHERN OIL WORKS J. FENWICK,
Treasurer Southern Oil Works.
Memphis, February 28, 1874, mhl

REMOVAL. J. M. PATRICK & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission

Merchants,

MAVE REMOVED their office to No. 336

Front Street, corner of Union, upstairs, Magnolia Block, where they will be pieased to see their customers and friends, Mamphis, March 8, 1876

Main street, Memphis All persons examining this copy are requested to read carefully the "explanatory" page, as from it, they will be pieased to see their customers and friends, many the "explanatory" page, as from it, they will at once, learn the object and comprehend the plan of the attions. Fries 500.

SPRING.

TO MERCHANTS.

AT LOW PRICES TO CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

ELEGANT SPRING STYLES

Double and Twist Cottonades. Whittenden Cottonades.

Log Cabin Cottonades,

Camlet Jeans, Crosbyville Tweeds, GINGHAMS AND CHAMBRAYS,

Plaid and Brown Osnaburgs, CARPETS,

WHITE GOODS. FANCY GOODS

Notions and Hosiery. Persons owning real or personal property in the Fourth Ward will please return the same, with real value thereof, to me, at

From Southern Factories, at Less than New York Cost.

ALSO-A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

We request an Examination of our Large and Varied Stock.

Of Superior Quality, adapted to the Retail Trade.

BROTHERS

MENKEN

261 and 263 Main Street, Corner Court.

Insurance Association. No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Block, Room 7.

Is the Safest and Cheapest-only \$12 for a Policy. OFFICERS: G. W. L. CROOK, President.
Dr. W. E. HOGERS, Medical Examiner. THUS. HACON, Secretary, DIRECTORS: E. R. RAY, Judge Probate Court.
W. M. D. WENDEL, of Wormley & Co., Cotton
Factors.
A. E. FBANKLAND, Commission Merchant,
C. W. KEALHOFEB, of Forster, Kealhofer & Co., Grocers and Cotton Factors.

DR. C. W. MALONE, : : : General Manager.

SLEDGE, McKAY & CO. Cotton Factors, WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 371 and 378 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS, Offer to the trade of Memphis and Merchants of the Country A LARGE AND

SUPERIOR SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, AT PRICES AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE, consisting in part of Flour of all Grades and Brands.

Sugars-Louisiana, Demarara and all grades of White Sugars. Molasses and Syrups, all grades and prices. Sack and barrel Salt. Tobacco-all grades; superior assortment. Bulk Pork, S. C. Hams and cask Bacon. Coffee and Teas-all grades. Bagging, Ties and Nails. Lard-Tierces, Half Barrels, Kegs, Buckets and Tin-palls.

Whisky-all grades; none superior in market Oysters, Canned Fruits, Raisins and Cheese. Candles and Soaps, at Cincinnati prices. And all other Goods kept in a first-class Grocery House. Great Sale of Restaurant Furni-

MEMPHIS THEATER. ture and Fixtures. Thursday, March 5th, 1874.

BY order of the First Chancery Court, in the case No. 2786, R. D., estate of James Wickersham, proposals will be received by me as Receiver, from now until the lat of April, 1874, for the LEASE OF THE MEMPHIS THEATER BUILDING AND PROPERITIES, for the year to commence on and siter the lat July, 1874, the date of the expiration of the No. 1102, R. D.-G. A. Eckeriy et al vs. W. W. bresent lease. Said property is attnate on Jefferson street, and is now conducted under the successful management of Colonel C. A. Leffingwell, the present lessee.

TERMS—Notes with security, payable monthly. The property to be taken by tenant in its condition on 1st July, with all expenses on the same during the lease to be borne by tenant. On 1st April the Court will consider such proposal as may be received, and act thereon.

Kingdon et al.

BY virtue of an order of sale made by the Second Chancery Court, in the above cause, February 27, 1874, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, on the premises, at No. 25 Jefferson street, Memphis, the CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT, on Thursday, March 5, 1874, commencing at 11 o'clock a.m., all the Furnithereon.

E. L. BELCHER, Receiver. THE

"The Lawyer's Private Docket" is being published for subscribers only. The author, Colonel G. Spencer Mayo, an attorney at law of Vidaiia, Louisiana, has devised and submitted this book for the exclusive use of

commencing at II o'clock a.m., all the Furni-ture, Fixtures, and property, of every descrip-tion, including counters, show-cases, marble slabs, clock, table and kitchen ware, carpets, and the control of the conetc., contained in and belonging to the CON-TINENTAL RESTAURANT, at 88 Jefferson Sale peremptory, and a good chance for bargains.

M. D. L. STEWART.

Clerk and Master, and Receiver.

February 28, 1874.

mhi

HUGH TORRANCE & SON. COTTON FACTORS -AND GENERAL

HUGH TORRANCE. J. T. TORRANCE.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 19 Juliuson ht., Mossphin.